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WASIIINGTO	N, DC 20037		2617	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
	10/615,850	GABRIEL ET AL.		
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
	Eric Elcenko	2617		
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address		
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was realized to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timulated and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONEI	I. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status				
Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>26 Jules</u> This action is FINAL . 2b)⊠ This Since this application is in condition for alloward closed in accordance with the practice under Experiments.	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pro			
Disposition of Claims				
4) ⊠ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) □ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.			
Application Papers				
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction of the oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 11).	epted or b) objected to by the Eddrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119				
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa	te		

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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Anderson, Sr. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,522,629)

Anderson teaches a method of implementing an admission control algorithm in a telecommunications system, (*Col 5, Ln 49-52*) the method comprising:

dynamically adapating at least one parameter of said algorithm as a function of a traffic model representative of traffic present, (*Traffic loading tables are based on real-time empirical data that are continuously updated with traffic loading data acquired from real time operation. The data computations are employed in connection with models the manager uses and computes traffic loading information, Col 12, Ln 3-14*)

wherein said traffic model includes one or more parameters representative of at least one type of traffic present. (*Traffic parameters include peak cell rate, average cell*

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rate, cell delay variation, and the network bandwidth that is required by the connection.

A bandwidth measurement can be a determining factor to a type of traffic present by classifications of size and message type which require certain bandwidths Col 16, Ln 4-7.)

In regard to Claim 3, 5-10 Anderson teaches the parameters are representative of the at least one type of traffic include parameters include parameters representative of quality of service requirements for the at least one type of traffic. (*Traffic parameters include peak cell rate, average cell rate, cell delay variation, and the network bandwidth that is required by the connection. A bandwidth measurement can be a determining factor to a type of traffic present by classifications of size and message type which require certain bandwidths Col 16, Ln 4-7.)*

In regard to Claim 4, Anderson teaches a method of implementing an admission control algorithm in a telecommunications system, (*Col 5, Ln 49-52*) the method comprising:

dynamically adapting at least one parameter of said algorithm as a function of a traffic model representative of traffic present, (*Traffic loading tables are based on real-time empirical data that are continuously updated with traffic loading data acquired from real time operation. The data computations are employed in connection with models the manager uses and computes traffic loading information, Col 12, Ln 3-14*)

wherein said traffic model includes one or more parameters representative of at least one type of traffic present. (Traffic parameters include peak cell rate, average cell rate, cell delay variation, and the network bandwidth that is required by the connection.

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A bandwidth measurement can be a determining factor to a type of traffic present by classifications of size and message type which require certain bandwidths Col 16, Ln 4-7.)

In regard to Claims 13-15, Anderson teaches traffic loading tables are based on real-time empirical data that are continuously updated with traffic loading data acquired from real time operation. The data computations are employed in connection with models the manager uses and computes traffic loading information, Col 12, Ln 3-14)

In regard to Claim 17-27 and 38, the traffic manager drives the signaling manager, per traffic control rules and information received from the provisioning manager, for controlling the dynamic loading of the network on a real time basis. Under traffic manager control, the signaling manager provides real time live interaction between the narrowband equipment and the broadband equipment, monitoring each transaction moving through the network and verifying that routes are available, verifying that appropriate routing decisions are being made, and verifying that the network resources and bandwidth circuits are available. The traffic manager establishes the rules based on empirical real time statistical algorithms for loading the network routers and switches with a knowledge-based intelligent modeler over the transport layers for optimum performance and maximum network efficiency. The traffic manager enforces these operations with a set of business rules based on QoS requirements which determines how traffic is to be loaded on a dynamic, real time basis. traffic loading tables are based on real-time empirical data that are continuously updated with traffic loading data acquired from real time operation. The data computations are employed in Art Unit: 2617

connection with models the manager uses and computes traffic loading information.

(Col 12, Ln 3-14)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 1. Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Sr. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,522,629) in view of Kola et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0213165)

Anderson does not disclose determining a best model for use.

Kola et al. discloses the model generator illustrated in FIG. 2 further comprises a traffic analyzer TA for analyzing characteristics of the traffic, and a model builder MB for building the port number specific statistical models based on the analyzed characteristics of the traffic. The model generator illustrated in FIG. 2 further comprises a general model builder GMB for building at least one general statistical model of the traffic. Said characteristics of the traffic comprise number and size of small packets at the start, number and size, of small packets at the end, number and size of packet calls, inactivity period, and the presence of TCP slow start. The model is optimized as to be compared with having the "severest constraints." (Para 46)

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Anderson to include a model builder as taught by Kola et al. in order to allow for a most efficient traffic model to be built when a standard model does not give the most accurate representation.

2. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Sr. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,522,629) in view of Bjoerkman et al. (U.S. Pub. 2005/0152272)

Anderson does not disclose a memory for storing relevant data.

Bjoerkman et al. discloses the processing section 12 has a processor 22 and a memory 23, which contains programs and data to enable the connection admission control of the present invention to be carried out.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Anderson to include a memory in order for quicker retrieval of information relating to a system without having to recalculate or re-measure all the pertinent information needed.

3. Claims 28-31, 33 and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Anderson, Sr. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,522,629) in view of Vilander et al. (U.S. Pub. No. 2004/0010609)

Anderson does not disclose an AAL2 connection on an ATM virtual circuit at an Iub, IU-CS, or lur interface in a UTRAN.

In regard to Claims 28-31, Vilander et al discloses AAL2 is a standard defined by ITU recommendation 1.363.2. An AAL2 packet comprises a three-octet packet header,

as well as a packet payload. The AAL2packet header includes an eight-bit channel identifier (CID), a six-bit length indicator (LI), a five bit User-to-User indicator (UUI), and five bits of header error control (HEC). The AAL2 packet payload, which carries user data, can vary from one to forty-five octets. An object of the present invention, in one aspect, is utilization of Internet Protocol in lieu of the ATM protocol in the user plane protocol stacks for various interfaces (e.g., lu-CS Interface, lur Interface, and lub Interface) of a radio access network such as UTRAN, and in another aspect is provision of a new transport network layer protocol usable on these interfaces as well as on the lu-PS Interface. (Para 14, 15)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Anderson to include the AAL2 connection and following interfaces in order to have the ability to carry more information on multiple interfaces where a new network layer can be used.

Anderson does not disclose a radio access element or for control at the interface of a CDMA system.

In regard to Claims 33 and 34, one example of a radio access network is the Universal Mobile Telecommunications (UMTS) Terrestrial Radio Access Network (UTRAN). The UTRAN is a third generation system, which is in some respects, builds upon the radio access technology known as Global System for Mobile communications (GSM) developed in Europe. UTRAN is essentially a wideband code division multiple access (W-CDMA) system. (Para 7)

I would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in the art to modify Anderson to include the method in a radio access element and as part of a CDMA system in order to allow for more versatility in use with multiple systems.

Anderson does not disclose the method in a base station controller, RNC, or as part of a base station or a packet-switched network.

In regard to Claim 32 and 35-37, a telecommunications system has a protocol architecture over an interface between nodes of the telecommunications system, the protocol architecture including Internet Protocol as a protocol above a link layer protocol in a transport network layer. The protocol architecture can be used over one or more of several interfaces, including the interface between a radio access network and a core network [Iu Interface]; the interface between radio network controllers (RNCs) and the base stations (BSs) served thereby [Iub Interface]; and the interface between a Source RNC (SRNC) and a Drift RNC (DRNC) [Iub Interface]. A new XTP Protocol is proposed as another aspect of the invention, which is usable in a protocol stack for the Iu-PS (packet switched) implementation as well as over the Iu-CS, Iub and Iur Interfaces. (Abs)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to Anderson to include the method in base stations, a RNC, or a core network element in order to allow for more efficient use of the method across an entire system and not a single part giving more reliable and consistent results.

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Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric Elcenko whose telephone number is (571) 272-8066. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30 AM through 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Duc Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-7503. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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